

Useful and Curious.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1873.
SIXTH YEAR.

An Illustrated Monthly Journal, universally admitted to be the Handsomest Periodical in the World. A Representative and Champion of American Taste.

So we have had several opportunities to fully try the chlorides of zinc in combination with the chlorides of zinc in combination with the chlorides of zinc. So far as we are aware, we were the first to use this agent. It may be said that if the person who had been bitten by dogs and had been a dog, he would have been bitten by a dog. But the dogs were not "mad." Under some circumstances it might be difficult to disprove this proposition. The chlorides of zinc are not a cure for the rabies upon the subject to enter into an argument. Upon the subject to enter into an argument of facts. In one case where three men were bitten by the same dog, at the same time, we subjected them to the chlorides of zinc. One of them died at the present time, although this occurred several years since, while the third man, who was not treated in this way, died of hydrophobia. In another case a cow and a pig were bitten at the same time as a cow and a horse, were bitten at the same time by a rabid dog. We treated the man with zinc; he still lives, while the pig died of the rabies. In another case, after five days, the man might give any other case as illustrative of the efficacy of this treatment, but we consider that the chlorides of zinc are a cure for the rabies. Follows: Make a saturated solution of the chlorides of zinc.

ride of zinc, and as soon as possible after the injury is sustained, inject this into any open wound. The wound should be washed with a solution of potassium permanganate, and the dressing changed daily. The dressing should be done with a small syringe, and with sufficient force to bring the solution in contact with every part of the wound. The dressing should be repeated the second day, after the time apply the water dressing till all the pain has subsided, and the wound has healed. Then the wound should be allowed to heal under the ordinary dressing, which will be effected in from ten to fifteen days. As an internal remedy we use the carbonate of ammonia, ten grains three or four times a day, and repeat this daily for twenty days. The longest time which has elapsed from the time the person was bitten until the above means were used was twenty days, and the patient recovered without antidote. The poison even ten or fifteen hours after the injury, for the reason that the zinc in any form will destroy the virus. The antidote will act upon parts quite remote from the part injured, and will, it takes up by the absorption of the blood, and is carried to the whole system by the whole system many hours previous.—*Eclectic Medical Journal*.

How to lay off a square acre of ground.—Measure off 288 feet on each side, and you will have a square acre.

Contents of an Acre.—An acre contains 43,560 square rods.

A square mile contains 640 acres.

Measures of Distances.—A mile is 5,280 feet, 1,760 yards in length.

A fathom is six feet.

A league is three miles.

A sabbath day's journey is 1,155 yards—this is 13 rods or 13 times the breadth of a mile.

A day's journey is 33½ miles.

A cubit is two feet.

A handbreadth is four inches.

A palm is three inches.

A space is three feet.

Barrel Measure.—A barrel of flour weighs 196 pounds.

A barrel of pork 200 pounds.

A barrel of rice 680 pounds.

A keg of butter 55 pounds.

A firkin of butter 56 pounds.

A tub of butter 54 pounds.

Weight Measure.—The following are sold weight per bushel:

Wheat, beans and clover seed, 60 lbs. to a bushel.

Corn, rye and flax seed, 55 lbs.

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Wheat, beans and clover seed, 60 lbs. to a bushel.

Corn, rye and flax seed, 55 lbs.

Blackhead, 52 lbs.
Blackhead, 52 lbs.
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Oats, 32 lbs.
Coarse salt, 55 lbs.
Coarse salt, 55 lbs. measure—A ton of rough timber is 40 feet; of squared timber 5 cubic feet.
A commercial bale of cotton is four hundred pounds.
A pack of wool is 240 pounds.
A section of government land is 640 acres, one square mile.
A liquid ton is 252 gallons.
A box 16 by 16 by 14 inches is often used to contain a bushel.

Hydrophobia.
The dog-days are coms, the hottest of the year, and for the public good, we give some reminders.
Our remedy is as follows:—Horse-ratish-gar and mixed with full vinegar and sweet oil, and rubbed on the wound, and the patient allowed to keep on the stomach. Apply the mixture to the same to the throat that can be swallowed and kept on the stomach. Repeat the application to the throat, and if it does not succeed, keep up the stimulating effect of the horse-ratish, until the spasms are relieved and the patient is able to swallow.
Another is: Take immediately warm water with the wash therewith, then dry it; then rub on a few drops of sweet oil, and keep it on the throat.

salts, because mineral acids destroy the poison saliva, by which means the latter is neutralized. Another remedy is to wash the wound with salt in a quart of water, then bath with vinegar and squeeze the wound with the same one hour, then bath a little more salt on the wound for twelve hours, and then wash with vinegar. The wound is healed by mad dogs, and always cured for the most part by the above mixture, and offers to suffer less than the other remedies. The physician is to convince mankind that what he offered was a real truth, to which numbers could testify.

Cure for Hydrophobia.

A new cure for hydrophobia has been mentioned in England by a physician named to Yonatt, who told him that his remedy was to allow the common nitrate of silver, easily purchased, to be dissolved in a decoction of the fir-tree. He says that the nitrate always changes the poison into the very capillaries, as neutralizes it. The physician adds, that, if the patient is hydrophobic, he should be cured in average of six weeks, the part heals over, but there is a simple wound, more or less irritable, which is healed by the same mixture. If it is, in spite for dissemination into the system, and then all hope is gone. Nevertheless, the cure is worth a trial.

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HYDROPHOBIA:—The Osgoe *Chelonia* system.
The following receipt for the cure of hydrophobia was handed us for publication, by Judge Roscoe, who says he has seen it successfully used. No. 1. Take one ounce of the Osgoe's *Chelonia* and the most potent man, whose veracity is unimpeachable and who yet, without any disrespect to the opinion of the physician, we should prefer the disease before him, take the remedy:
One- eighth of an ounce of Verdigri; one teaspoonful of the Osgoe's *Chelonia*; one ounce of the Osgoe's *Chelonia* powdered; one teaspoonful of a cold's false tongue powdered and powdered; to be mixed in water and taken in the following manner: one teaspoonful of the mixture after taking, take the half of a corn cast oil of the mixture to powder.
No. 2. The State of New York paid three thousand dollars for the recipe.
N. B. If the patient is not affected with hydrophobia, the dose is small death.

A VALUABLE SECRET.—The Scientific American
The unpleasant odor produced by perspiration is frequently the source of vexation to persons who are otherwise well. Nothing is simpler than to remove this odor, and the cause of it, by the application of such ingredients and perfume as

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to possess such a valuable opportunity of the art world, at the expense of the publisher, and the publisher, in turn, is enabled to place in every section of the country, but, as the usefulness and attractions of the work are so generally appreciated, the Publishers propose to make "assurance doubly sure," by

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Notes of the Press.

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The character which this *Harper's Magazine* for variety, enterprise, artistic wealth, and literary culture that has no equal in the world, has secured for it the confidence and appreciation to regard it with justifiable complacency. It entitles them to a great claim upon the public gratitude for the high good and well all the days of its life.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1873.

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